TORONTO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,

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The success which has hitherto attended this establishment, renders unnecessary any remarks on the system of instruction adopted.

Toronto Academic Institute.

SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

LATIN.

Examiner: G. W. BARTLETT.

Translate:

Dianam teneræ dicite virgines;
Intonsum, pueri, dicite Cynthium:
Latonamque supremo
Dilectam penitus Jovi.

Vos lætam fluviis et nemorum coma,
Quæcunque aut gelido prominet Algido,
Nigris aut Erymanthi
Silvis, aut viridis Cragi;

Vos Tempe totidem tollite laudibus,
Natalemque, mares, Delon Apollinis,
Insignemque pharetra
Fraternaque humerum lyra.

Hic bellum lacrimosum, hic miseram famem.
Pestemque a populo, principe Cæsare, in
Persas atque Britannos
Vestra motus aget prece.

HORACE, B. I., Ode 21.

Translate:

Sed isdem temporibus Q. Catulus et C. Piso, neque gratia, neque precibus, neque pretio, Ciceronem impellere patuere, uti per Allobroges, aut alium indicem, C. Cæsar falso nominaretur. Nam uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebant; Piso obpugnatus in judicio repetundarum, propter cujusdam. Transpadani supplicium injustum; Catulus ex petitione pontificatus odio incensus, quod, extrema aetate, maxumis honoribus usus, ab adolescentulo Cæsare victus discesserat.

SALLUST CATILINA, Chap. 49.

Toronto Academic Institute.

SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

LATIN.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner: G. W. BARTLEETT.

Translate:

Pii homines ad felicitatem perpetuo duraturam perve-nient. Sapiens bona semper placitura landat. Adulator aut laudat vituperanda, aut vituperat laudanda.

Translate into Latin:

When the storms of war have cooled down, the arts of peace revive. The shepherd feeds his flocks upon the hills. The husbandman tills his fields, and fears not invading foes. The inhabitants of towns go about their usual employments, and live secure with opened gates.

1. What is the gender of nouns of the first declension?
2. What terminations are mas. in the third?
3. What nouns take *ium* in the genitive-plural?
4. Go through the terminations of adjectives of three terminations.
5. Go through uterque, unusquisque.
6. What is the English of *Mediæ aquæ!*
7. When may an adjective in us, pure, form its compari-son regularly?
8. What are the cardinal members?
9. What ordinals? What distributives?
10. Give the Latin for 20, for 18.
11. Do the "teens" end in *decim* or *decem*?
12. Do the distributives in *ceni, geni*, belong to tens or hundreds?
13. What adjectives govern the *dat?*
14. In a conditional sentence, how are the verbs translated when both are in the indicative?

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SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

GREEK.

Examiner:—J. R. I. THOMPSON.

I.

Translate:

Κλῦθί μευ, Ἀργυροτοξ', ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβεβηκας,
Κίλλαντε ζαθέην, Τενεδοιό τε ἶφι ανάσσεις,
Σμινθεῦ· εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' επι νηὸν ερεψα,
Ἤ εἰ δή ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρί' ἔκηα
Ταμρων, ἠδ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήηνον ελδωρ·
Τισειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δακρυα σοῖσι βελεσσιν.
Ὣς ἔφατ' ευχομενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος' Απολλιον
Βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ,
Τοξ' ωμοισιν ἔχων, ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην.

HOMER.

1. Give an account of the circumstances which led to this address to Apollo.

2. Derive and explain Σμινθεῦ,

3. Parse "νηὸν," and state the dialect of this form.

4. Has "ερεψα" the regular augment? Give the rules for the augment both temporal and syllabic.

II.

Translate:

Εντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς Πέλτας, πολιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐντᾶυθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· εν αἷς Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκας τα Λύκαια ἔθυσε και ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε· τα δε ἆθλα ἦσαν στλεγγιδες Χρυσαὶ εθεώρει δε τον αγὼνα και Κῦρος. Εντειθεν ἐξελαὐνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασαγγας δωδεκα, εἰς Κεραμῶν ἀγοράν, πόλιν οικουμένην, εσχατην πρὸς τῇ Μυσιᾳ χωρᾳ.

Εντεῦθεν ἐξελὰυνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας τριακοντα, εις Καυστρου πεδίον, πολιν οικουμενην.

XENOPHON.

1. Explain the terms which designate the accentuation of Greek words.

2. Parse the following:—ἔμεινεν, ἔθηκε ἀμφιβεβηκας, and εσχατην.

3. Parse Πέλτας. and describe its position.

Toronto Academic Institute.

SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

GREEK.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner:—J. R. I. THOMPSON.

I.

Translate:

1. Τῶν οστῶν τὰ μὲν ἔψει μυελόν, τὰ δε ὀυκ ἔψει ἔνια δὲ ζῶα ουδὲ εψειυ ὅλως μυελὸν ἐν τοῖς ὀστοῖς λεγουσιν οἱ φυσικοί.

2. Ὁ στρατηγὸς ὀυ μόνον τοῖς πολεμίοις τὸν νοῦν προσέχει, αλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ στρατίωταις.

II.

Accentuate and translate:

1. Οι Λακεδαιμονιοι ηρχον του ες, Μουνυχιαν εσπλου.
2. Τον του ρου διαπλουν οι νεανιαι εποιουν.
3. Ο δικαστης τον του πελταστου φοβον κατειψ εν.

III.

Translate into Greek:

1. In our words pleasure is mere nonsense to virtue, but by our actions we declare, that virtue is mere nonsense to pleasure.
2. There is in Sicily a temple of Mercury.
3. The gods of the Egyptians rule over the country.

IV.

1. Give the case endings for masculine nouns of the first declension.
2. What is the use of the article in Greek?
3. What nouns of the first declension make their vocative in *ă*?
4. In Greek which are the principal, and which the historical tenses?
5. From what root, and in what way, is the first future tense active formed?
6. Give the rules for the augment, both temporal and syllabic.

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SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner: F. ARMSTRONG, C. E., *Trin. Coll., Dublin.*

EUCLID.

1. On a given line describe an isosceles triangle, each of whose sides shall be double of the base.

2. Trisect a right angle.

3. Prove that all the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure are together equal to four right angles.

4. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the squares of the whole line thus produced, and of the part of it produced, are together double of the square of half the line bisected, and of the square of the line made up of the half and the part produced.

5. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

6. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference upon the same base.

7. Prove the 10th Proposition of the 4th Book.

8. Prove the 15th Proposition of the 4th Book.

ALGEBRA.

1. If $a=6$, $b=3$, $c=5$, $d=8$, $e=7$, find the values of

$$\frac{2a^3}{b} - \frac{4b}{a} + \frac{6c^3}{2a+b} + \frac{4d^4}{a^2+c^2} - \frac{2a-3b+5c-2d}{a+b+c^2}.$$

2. $(\sqrt{25})d - 6(\sqrt{9})b + 8(\sqrt{64})a^2 + 3(\sqrt{49})(a^2+2c) - 5(\sqrt{4})(a^2-2ab+b^2)$.

3. From $18x^4y^5-12x^3y^3+19x^2y^3-27xy^4$.
Take $-16v^4y^5-9x^3y^3-8x^2y^3-18xy^4$.

4. Reduce to its simplest form

$$2-\{6-(5+8x)\}+\{3+(6-5x)\}+\{9-(5-7x)\}-\{11-(1-16x)\}.$$

5. Divide 48 into two such parts, that if the less be divided by 4, and the greater by 6, the sum of the quotients will be 9.

6. Expand $(3a-4y)^5$.

7. Extract the cube root of
$8x^6+48x^5y+60x^4y^2-80x^3y^3-90x^2y^4+108xy^5-27y^6$.

ARITHMETIC.

1. If a person walking 9 hours each day travel 135 miles in 6 days, in how many days of 12 hours will he complete the remainder of a journey of 483 miles, at the same rate each hour?

2. Reduce $\frac{285714}{999999}$ and $\frac{594}{2142}$ to their lowest terms.

3. If a person get by bequest $\frac{3}{7}$ of an estate of 1769 acres, and sells $\frac{4}{5}$ of his share, how many acres does he retain?

4. Divide the product of $5\frac{4}{7}$ and $7\frac{3}{11}$ successively, by their sum and difference.

5. Reduce $\frac{3}{118}$, $\frac{56}{232}$, $\frac{79}{628}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ to decimals.

6. Bring 8s. 5½d. to the decimal of a pound.
" 27 perches " " acre.
" 1 cwt. 2 qrs. 25lbs. " " ton.

7. Find the interest of £899 17s. 7¾d., at $7\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

8. Extract the square root of 7865983·47 to 4 places of decimals.

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FRENCH AND LATIN.

Examiner:—C. E. KNOWLYS, Trin. Coll., Oxford.

Translate into Latin:

I have eaten the apples. I and my father are happy. Balbus was building a wall. It is the part of a Christian not to fear death. The slave would have opened the gates of the city. Who is a good man? he who obeys laws and justice. The quarrels of lovers are the renewing of love.

1. How many declensions of substantives are there, and how are they distinguished?

2. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed, and what is their effect?

3. What is the gender of "Nubes," what the declension, and what the ablative case plural?

4. What do adjectives agree with, and what is their use?

5. With what must the verb agree?

6. Parse "Quid Deus; unde nives; quæ fulminis esset origo." "Magister pueros docebat."

7. What do prepositions govern?

8. What is the third plural, perfect, potential of "Possum, nolo, malo, fio, fero, eo, and aio?"

9. What are the first, second and third rules of syntax?

Translate into English:

Satis scio te, me duce, virum doctissimum et in optimarum artium studiis exquisitissimum futurum esse; haud tamen his facultatibus contentum, sed altiora petentem, nempe salutem humani generis, et sancta verbi divini arcana.

FRENCH.

Translate into French:

Where is my paper hat? He has his neighbour's gold string and his wooden dog. Are there apples in his orchard? Where is my blue coat? Is he hungry or thirsty? He is neither hungry nor thirsty. He is afraid of his brother. Is that your dog or your father's? The fields of the peasant are green and warm.

Translate into English:

Joseph II., Empereur d' Allemagne, frère de Marie Antoinette, reine de France, n' aimait ni la représentation ni l' appareil, témoin ce fait. Un jour que revêtu d' une simple redingote boutonnée, accompagné d' un seul domestique sans livrée, il était allé, dans une calèche à deux place qu'il conduisait lui-même, faire une promenade du matin aux environs de Vienne, il fut surpris par la pluie, comme il reprenait le chemin de la ville.

What is the difference between mon and le mien, ton and le tien, son and le sien, vôtre and le vôtre, nôtre and le nôtre, du and de, and when do you use du and when de l'?

Translate into French:

How do you do, sir? Good morning! Good night! To-day. Yesterday. To-morrow. What o'clock is it?

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SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

HISTORY.

Examiner:—C. E. KNOWLYS, Trin. Coll., Oxford.

1. How did the ancient Greeks reckon periods of time, and what was the date of the 1st Olympiad?

2. From whence do we derive our information regarding the early state of Greece, and who were the Cyclic poets?

3. By what race was ancient Greece inhabited? Who were the Pelasgi, from what is their name derived, and how were their forts constructed, what were they called, and how many were enumerated by Strabo?

4. Who were Cecrops, Pelops, Danaüs and Deucaliôn, and for what were they remarkable?

5. Give a short account of the Argonautic expedition, and what caused the Theban and Trojan wars.

6. What was the Dorian migration, and what were its effects? And to what event in modern history does it bear a remarkable resemblance?

7. Describe the Spartan and Athenian constitutions, and give the political and military divisions of each people.

8. Who were the seven wise men of Greece? Who were Draco, Codrus, and Aristomenes? What was the Amphictyonic council, and from what was the name derived?

9. What were the ancient divisions of Italy, and in what part of the country were Pelasgic settlements?

10. What were the names of the Etruscan cities, and how were they governed? Give an account of the origin of Rome according to the received tradition, with the date B. C., and in what Olympiad?

11. What were the Pomœrium, Commitium and Mundus? Describe the ceremonies used at their formation.

12. Describe the Roman constitution, by whom was it re-modelled? How did the people vote in the comitia centuriata, and what law was repealed by Servius?

13. What was the date of the Abolition of the Regal Authority at Rome, and what event occurred at nearly the same time at Athens? Give a list of the kings from Romulus to Tarquinius Superbus, stating the character of each king.

14. What event happened in another country similar to the rape of the Sabines?

15. What was the date of the invasion of Britain, and how long did the Romans retain possession of the island? What events led to the Saxon invasion, and how long did the Saxon dominion last?

16. How many kingdoms were formed by the Saxons in Britain, and what were they named? Who was the first sole king of Britain, and how did the country acquire the name of England?

17. What circumstances led to the Norman invasion? What was the Doomsday Book, and who composed it?

18. Describe the principal events of the reigns of Henry II., John, and Edward I.

19. What were the effects of the Crusades, and who were the principal gainers by them?

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SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

CHARLES XII.

Examiner: C. E. KNOWLYS, *Trin. Coll., Oxon.*

Très-puissant entre les rois adorateurs de Jésus, redresseur des torts et des injures et protecteur de la justice dans les ports et les républiques du midi et du Septentrion: éclatant en majesté, ami de l'honneur et de la gloire, et de nôtre sublime Porte, Charles, roi de Suède, dont Dieu couronne les enterprizes de bonheur. Aussitôt que le très-illustre Achmet, ci-devant, chiaoux pachi, aura eu l'honneur de vous présenter cette lettre, ornée de nôtre sceau impérial, soyez personadé et convaincu de la vérité de nos intentions qui y sont contenues, à savoir que, quoique nous nous fussions proposé de faire marcher de nouveau contre le czar nos troupes toujours victorieuses, cependant ce prince, pour éviter le juste ressentiment que nous avait donné son retardment à exécuter le traité conclu sur les bords de Pruth, et renouvelé depuis à nôtre sublime Porte, ayant rendu à nôtre empire le château et la ville d'Azoph, et cherché, par la médiation des Ambassadeurs d'Angleterre et de Hollande, nos anicens amis, à cultiver avec nous les liens d'une constante paix, nous la lui avons accordée, et donné à ses plénipotentiares, qui nous restent pour otages notre ratification impériale, apres avoir reçu la sienne de leurs mains.

1. Where was the treaty alluded to in this letter concluded, and under what circumstances?

2. What events are treated of in the third book? Who was the Czarina? Describe her character.

3. Give a short account of the battle of Pultava.

4. What is the meaning of *midi*, and what of *Septentrion*? Translate into French, "North-west," "South-east," "South-west," "East," and "North."

5. Of what gender are nouns ending in *oire*, as *gloire*, and what tense is *aura eu*, from what verb, and what are verbs of that kind called?

6. What is the difference between "*de* and *du?* From what verb does *conclu* come? How are its compound tenses conjugated? and what phrases are synonymous with *aussitôt que?*

7. How are passive verbs formed in French? What verb can never be employed passively? What is a reciprocal and what a reflected verb?

8. What is the difference between *meilleur* and *mieux*, *pire* and *pis*, *moindre* and *moins?* and what are they severally used instead of? Translate and explain *D'une voix entrecoupée de sanglots, ils s'écrièrent. Et qu' ainsi ne soit.*

9. Translate into French the following sentences:

A considerable number of spectators added to the splendour of the scene. There were, I do not know how many, people in the park yesterday. He learns easily and forgets the same. It is an excellent method of exalting ourselves to exalt our equals; and a man of address by this means exalts himself. What distresses me is to see guilt triumphant. The beginning of his speech is always tolerably sensible, but afterwards, by affecting the sublime, he loses himself, and we no longer understand either what we see or hear.

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SUMMER EXAMINATION: 1859.

GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner:—C. E. KNOWLYS, Trin. Coll., Oxford.

1. What are Latitude and Longitude?

2. Which is the first Meridian?

3. What is the greatest Longitude a place can have, and what the greatest Latitude?

4. What are the zones? and prove from Virgil and Horace that the Ancients were acquainted with them.

5. What are the principal countries of Europe, their chief Cities, Religions and forms of Government?

6. What Rivers empty themselves into the Black Sea, what into the Caspian, and what into the Sea of Azoph?

7. What are the principal Mountains and Rivers in Asia?

8. Give a description of British India.

9. What other nations have settlements in India, and where are they?

10. What is the reason that the climate of America, although in the same latitude, is so much colder than that of Europe?

GRAMMAR.

Correct the following sentences:

Lisias promised his father never to abandon his friends.

Parmenio had served with great fidelity, Philip, the father of Alexander, as well as himself, for whom he first opened the way into Asia.

1. Give the rules for forming the plural?

2. What are common nouns? What are collective?

3. What do you call abstract nouns? What verbal?

4. What is the gender of parent?

5. Do all adjectives admit of comparison?

6. When is the final consonant doubled before adding er and est? When are his and her possessive pronouns?

7. What parts of speech are the compounds of where, there, &c., &c.

Parse the above sentences.

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AUGUST, 1859.

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